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be inserted every publication—or inserted otherwise
regularly, to be charged as new every insertion.

AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, (Sun) (Mon)	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday, 7 134 47	For December, 1838.
Saturday, 7 134 47	a. m.
Sunday, 7 134 47	Full 1.11.19
Monday, 7 134 47	8 5 40 a.m.
Tuesday, 7 134 47	New 16 7 7 even.
Wednesday, 7 134 47	First 23 9 30 even.
Thursday, 7 134 47	Full 30 7 19 even.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*My Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:*
I congratulate you on the favorable cir-
cumstances in the condition of our country,
for which you are accountable for the per-
formance of your official duties. Through
anticipations of an abundant harvest
not every where been realized; yet,
the whole, the labors of the husbandman
rewarded with a beautiful return; in-
dustry prospered in its various channels of
commerce and enterprise; general health
prevailed through our vast diversity of
climate; nothing threatens from abroad,
continuance of external peace; nor has
anything at home impaired the strength of
our fraternal and domestic ties which con-
stitute the only guaranty to the success and
duration of our happy Union, and which,
and in the hour of peril, have hitherto
been honorably sustained through every
crisis in our national affairs. These
blessings, which come the care and ben-
eficence of Providence, call for our devout
prayer of gratitude.

We have not less reason to be grateful
for the bounties bestowed by the same
all-wise hand, and more exclusively our

In present year closes the first half
century of our Federal institutions; and our
Union—differing from all others in the so-
lidity, practical and unlimited expan-
sion which it has for so long a period given
to the sovereignty of the people—has now
fully tested by experience.

The Constitution devised by our fore-
fathers as the framework and bond of this
Union, then untired has become a settled
law of Government—not only preserving
protecting the great principles upon
which it was founded, but wonderfully pro-
moting individual happiness and private in-
dustry. Though subject to change and ex-
tinction, whenever deemed inad-
visable to all these purposes, yet such is the
solidity of its construction, and so stable
has been public sentiment, that it remains
unaltered, except in matters of detail, com-
paratively unimportant. It has proved am-
ple for the various emergencies
which to our condition as a nation. A
subtle foreign war; a glaring collision
between domestic, and, in some respects,
sovereignities; temptations to interfere
in the intestine commotions of neighboring
nations; the dangerous influences that
in periods of excessive prosperity,
the anti-republican tendencies of ex-
cessive wealth—these, with other trials not
formidable, have all been encountered,
and successfully resisted.

It was reserved for the American Union
the advantages of a Government en-
tirely dependent on the continual exercise
of the popular will; and our experience has
proved that it is as beneficial in practice
as it is in theory. Each successive
change made in our local institutions, has
contributed to extend the right of suffrage,
increased the direct influence of the
people of the community, given greater free-
dom to individual exertion; and restricted,
and more, the powers of Government;
the intelligence, prudence and patri-
otism of the people have kept pace with this
extended responsibility. In no country
has education been so widely diffused. Do-
mestic peace has so where a largely reign.

The close bonds of social intercourse
in an instance prevailed with such
unity over a space so vast. All former
divisions have ceased, for the first time, to
be charity and piety because for the
first time in the history of nations, all have
been totally untrammelled, and absolutely
free. The deepest recesses of the wilder-
ness have been penetrated; yet, instead of
rude and in the social condition com-
pared upon such adventures elsewhere, our
communities have sprung up, agree-
ment in prosperity, general intelli-

gence, internal tranquility, and the wisdom
of their political institutions. Internal im-
provement, the fruit of individual enterprise,
fostered by the protection of the States, has
added new links to the confederation, and
fresh rewards to provident industry. Doubt-
ful questions of domestic policy have been
quietly settled by mutual forbearance; and
agriculture, commerce and manufactures,
minister to each other. Taxation and public
debt, the burdens which bear so heavily
upon all other countries, have passed with
comparative lightness upon us. Without
one entangling alliance our friendship is
prized by every nation; and the rights of
our citizens are every where respected, be-
cause they are known to be guarded by a
united, sensitive and watchful people.

To this practical operation of our insti-
tutions, so evident and successful, we owe
that increased attachment to them which is
among the most cheering exhibitions of
popular sentiment, and will prove their best
security, in time to come, against foreign
or domestic assault.

This review of the results of our insti-
tutions, for half a century, without exciting a
spirit of vain exultation, should serve to
impress upon us the great principles from
which they have sprung; constant and di-
rect supervision by the people over every
public measure; strict forbearance on the
part of the Government from exercising any
doubtful or disputed powers; and a cautious
abstinence from all interference with com-
merce which probably belong, and are best
left to State regulations and individual en-
terprise.

Full information of the state of our for-
eign affairs having been recently, on two
different occasions, submitted to Congress,
I deem it necessary now to bring to your
notice only such events as have subsequent-
ly occurred, or are of such importance as to
require particular attention.

The most amicable dispositions continue
to be exhibited by all the nations with whom
the Government and citizens of the United
States have an habitual intercourse. At
the date of my last annual message, Mexico
was the only nation which could not be in-
cluded in so gratifying a reference to our
foreign relations.

I am happy to be now able to inform you
that an advance has been made to the ad-
justment of our difficulties with that Repub-
lic, and the restoration of the customary
good feeling between the two nations. This
important change has been effected by con-
sultatory negotiations, that have resulted in
the conclusion of a treaty between the two
Governments, which, when ratified, will
refer to the arbitration of a friendly pow-
er all the subjects of controversy between
us growing out of injuries to individuals.
There is at present, also, reason to believe
that an equitable settlement of all disputed
points will be attained without further diffi-
culty, or unnecessary delay, and thus au-
thorize the free resumption of diplomatic
intercourse with our sister Republic.

With respect to the northeastern bound-
ary of the United States, no official cor-
respondence between this Government and
that of Great Britain has passed, since that
communicated to Congress towards the
close of their last session. The offer to ne-
gotiate a convention for the appointment of
a joint commission of survey and explora-
tion, I am, however, assured will be met by
Her Majesty's Government in a conciliatory
and friendly spirit, and instructions to en-
able the British Minister here to conclude
such an arrangement will be transmitted to
him without needless delay. It is hoped
and expected that these instructions will be
of a liberal character, and that this negoti-
ation, if successful, will prove to be an im-
portant step towards the satisfactory and
final adjustment of the controversy.

I had hoped that the respect for the laws
and regard for the peace and honor of their
own country, which has ever characterized
the citizens of the United States, would
have prevented any portion of them from
using any means to promote insurrection
in the territory of a power, with which we
are at peace, and with whom the United
States are desirous of maintaining the most
friendly relations. I regret deeply, how-
ever, to be obliged to inform you that this
has not been the case. Information has
been given to me, derived from official and
other sources, that many citizens of the
United States have associated together to
make hostile incursions from our territory
into Canada, and to aid and abet insurrec-
tion there, in violation of the obligations
and laws of the United States; and in open
disregard of their own duties as citizens.
This information has been in part confirm-
ed, by a hostile invasion actually made by
citizens of the United States, in conjunction
with Canadians and others, and accompa-
nied by a forcible seizure of the property
of our citizens, and an application thereof
to the prosecution of military operations
against the authorities and people of Canada.

The result of these criminal assaults up-
on the peace and order of a neighboring
country, have been, as was to be expected,
fatally destructive to the misguided or delu-
ded persons engaged in them, and highly

injurious to those in whose behalf they are
professed to have been undertaken. The
authorities in Canada, from intelligence re-
ceived of such intended movements among
our citizens, have felt themselves obliged
to take precautionary measures against
them; have actually embodied the militia,
and assumed an attitude to repel the in-
vasion to which they believed the colonies
were exposed from the United States. A
state of feeling on both sides of the frontier
has thus been produced, which called for
prompt and vigorous interference. If an
insurrection existed in Canada, the amicable
dispositions of the U. States towards Great
Britain, as well as their duty to themselves,
would lead them to maintain a strict neu-
trality, and to refrain their citizens from
all violations of the laws which have been
passed for its enforcement. But this Gov-
ernment recognizes a still higher obligation
to repress all attempts on the part of its
citizens to disturb the peace of a country
where order prevails, or has been re-es-
tablished. Depredations by our citizens upon
nations at peace with the United States, or
combinations for committing them, have at
all times been regarded by the American
Government and people with the greatest
abhorrence. Military incursions by our
citizens into countries so situated, and the
commission of acts of violence on the mem-
bers thereof, in order to effect a change in
its government, or under any pretext what-
ever, have from the commencement of our
Government, been held equally criminal on
the part of those engaged in them, and as
much deserving of punishment, as would be
the disturbance of the public peace by the
perpetration of similar acts within our own
territory.

By no country or persons have these in-
valuable principles of international law—
principles, the strict observance of which is
so indispensable to the preservation of so-
cial order in the world—been more ear-
nestly cherished or sacredly respected than
by those great and good men who first
declared, and finally established the inde-
pendence of our own country. They pro-
mulgated and maintained them at an early
and critical period in our history; they
were subsequently embodied in legislative
enactments of a highly penal character, the
faithful enforcement of which has hitherto
been, and will, I trust, always continue to
be, regarded as a duty inseparably associ-
ated with the maintenance of our national
honor. That the people of the United States
should feel an interest in the spread of
political institutions as free as they regard
their own to be, is natural; nor can a sin-
cere solicitude for the success of all those
who are, at any time, in good faith strug-
gling for their acquisition, be imputed to
our citizens as a crime. With the entire
freedom of opinion, and an undisguised ex-
pression thereof, on their part, the Govern-
ment has neither the right, nor, I trust, the
disposition to interfere. But whether the
interest or the honor of the United States
require that they should be made a party
to any such struggle, and, by inevitable
consequence, to the war which is waged in
its support, is a question which, by our
Constitution, is wisely left to Congress
alone to decide. It is, by the laws, al-
ready made criminal in our citizens to em-
barass or anticipate that decision, by un-
authorized military operations on their
part. Offences of this character, in addi-
tion to their criminality as violations of the
laws of our country, have a direct tenden-
cy to draw down upon our own citizens at
large the multiplied evils of a foreign war,
and expose to injurious imputations the
good faith and honor of the country. As
such they deserve to be put down with
promptitude and decision. I cannot be mis-
taken, I am confident, in counting on the
cordial and general concurrence of our fel-
low citizens in this sentiment. A copy of
the proclamation which I have felt it my
duty to issue, is herewith communicated.
I cannot but hope that the good sense and
patriotism, the regard for the honor and
reputation of their country, the respect for
the laws which they have themselves enact-
ed for their own government, and the love
of order for which the mass of our people
have been so long and so justly distinguish-
ed, will deter the comparatively few who
are engaged in them from a further pro-
secution of such desperate enterprises. In
the mean time, the existing laws have been
and will continue to be faithfully executed;
and every effort will be made to carry them
out in their full extent. Whether they are
sufficient or not, to meet the actual state of
things on the Canadian frontier it is for
Congress to decide.

It will appear from the correspondence
herewith submitted, that the Government
of Russia declines a renewal of the fourth
article of the convention of April, 1824, be-
tween the United States and His Imperial
Majesty, by the third article of which it is
agreed that "hereafter there shall not be
formed by the citizens of the United States,
or under the authority of the said States,
any establishment upon the northwest coast
of America, nor in any of the islands ad-
jacent, to the north of 54 deg. 40 min.

north latitude; and that in the same man-
ner there shall be none formed by Russian
subjects, or under the authority of Russia,
south of the same parallel;" and by the
fourth article, "that during a term of ten
years, counting from the signature of the
present convention, the ships of both pow-
ers, or which belong to their citizens or
subjects respectively, may reciprocally fre-
quent, without any hindrance whatever,
the interior seas, gulfs, harbors, and creeks
upon the coast mentioned in the preceding
article, for the purpose of fishing and trad-
ing with the natives of the country." The
reasons assigned for declining to renew the
provisions of this article, are, briefly, that
the only use made by our citizens of the
privilege it secures to them has been to
supply the Indians with spirituous liquors,
ammunition, and fire-arms; that this traffic
has been excluded from the Russian trade;
and as the supplies furnished from the United
States are injurious to the Russian es-
tablishments on the northwest coast, and
calculated to produce complaints between
the two Governments, His Imperial Maj-
esty thinks it for the interest of both coun-
tries not to accede to the proposition made by
the American Government for the renewal
of the article last referred to.

The correspondence herewith communi-
cated will show the grounds upon which
we contend that the citizens of the United
States have, independent of the provisions
of the convention of 1824, a right to trade
with the natives upon the coast in question,
at unoccupied places, liable, however, it is
admitted, to be at any time extinguished
by the creation of Russian establishments
at such points. This right is denied by the
Russian Government, which asserts that, by
the operation of the treaty of 1824, each
party agreed to waive the general right to
land on the vacant coasts on the respective
sides of the degree of latitude referred to,
and accepted, in lieu thereof, the mutual
privileges mentioned in the fourth article.
The capital and tonnage employed by our
citizens in their trade with the northwest
coast of America will, perhaps, on advert-
ing to the official statements of the com-
merce and navigation of the United States
for the last few years, be deemed too in-
considerable in amount to attract much at-
tention; yet the subject may, in other re-
spects, deserve the careful consideration of
Congress.

I regret to state that the blockade of the
principal ports on the eastern coast of Mex-
ico, which, in consequence of differences
between that Republic and France, was in-
stituted in May last, unfortunately still con-
tinues, enforced by a competent French
naval force, and is necessarily embarrassing
to our own trade in the Gulf, in common
with that of other nations. Every dispo-
sition, however, is believed to exist on the
part of the French Government, to render
this measure as little onerous as practica-
ble to the interests of the citizens of the
United States, and to those of neutral com-
merce; and it is to be hoped that an early
settlement of the difficulties between France
and Mexico will soon re-establish the har-
monious relations formerly subsisting be-
tween them, and again open the ports of
that Republic to the vessels of all friendly
nations.

A convention for making that part of the
boundary between the United States and the
Republic of Texas, which extends from the
mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, was
concluded and signed at this city on the
25th of April last. It has since been rat-
ified by both Governments; and reasonable
measures will be taken to carry it into ef-
fect on the part of the United States.

The application of that Republic for ad-
mission into this Union, made in August,
1837, and which was declined for reasons
already made known to you, has been for-
mally withdrawn, as will appear from the
accompanying copy of the note of the Min-
ister Plenipotentiary of Texas, which was
presented to the Secretary of State on the
occasion of the exchange of the ratifica-
tions of the convention above mentioned.

Copies of the convention with Texas, of
a commercial treaty concluded with the
King of Greece and of a similar treaty with
the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, the ratifi-
cations of which have been recently ex-
changed, accompany this message for the
information of Congress, and for such leg-
islative enactments as may be found neces-
sary or expedient, in relation to either of
them.

To watch over and foster the interests
of a gradually increasing and widely ex-
tended commerce; to guard the rights of
American citizens, whom business, or plea-
sure, or other motives, may tempt into dis-
tant climes, and at the same time to cul-
tivate those sentiments of mutual respect
and good will which experience has proved
so beneficial in international intercourse,
the Government of the United States has
deemed it expedient from time to time, to
establish diplomatic connections with dif-
ferent foreign States, by the appointment of
representatives to reside within their re-
spective territories. I am gratified to be
enabled to announce to you that, since the

close of your last session, these relations
have been opened under the happiest aus-
pices with Austria and the Two Sicilies;
that new nominations have been made in
the respective missions of Russia, Brazil,
Belgium, and Sweden and Norway, in this
country; and that a Minister Extraordinary
has been received, accredited to this Gov-
ernment, from the Argentine Confederation.

An exposition of the fiscal affairs of the
Government, and of their condition for the
past year, will be made to you by the Sec-
retary of the Treasury.

The available balance in the Treasury,
on the 1st of January next, is estimated at
\$2,765,342. The receipts of the year,
from customs and lands, will probably
amount to \$20,615,598. These usual sour-
ces of revenue have been increased by an
issue of Treasury notes—of which less than
eight millions of dollars, including interest
and principal, will be outstanding at the
end of the year—and by the sale of one of
the bonds of the Bank of the United States,
for \$2,254,871. The aggregate of means
from these and other sources, with the bal-
ance on hand on the 1st of January last,
has been applied to the payment of appro-
priations by Congress. The whole expen-
diture for the year on their account, includ-
ing the redemption of more than eight mil-
lions of Treasury notes, constitutes an ag-
gregate of about forty millions of dollars,
and will still leave in the Treasury the bal-
ance before stated.

Nearly eight millions of dollars of Treas-
ury notes are to be paid during the com-
ing year, in addition to the ordinary ap-
propriations for the support of Government.
For both these purposes, the resources of
the Treasury will undoubtedly be sufficient,
if the charges upon it are not increased be-
yond the annual estimates. No excess,
however, is likely to exist; nor can the
postponed instalment of the surplus revenue
be deposited with the States, nor any con-
siderable appropriations beyond the esti-
mates be made, without causing a deficiency
in the Treasury. The great caution, ad-
visable at all times, of limiting appropri-
ations to the wants of the public service, is
rendered necessary at present by the pros-
pective and rapid reduction of the tariff;
while the vigilant jealousy, evidently ex-
isted among the people by the occurrence
of the last few years, assures us that they
expect from their representatives, and will
sustain them in the exercise of, the most
rigid economy. Much can be effected by
postponing appropriations not immediately
required for the ordinary public service, or
for any pressing emergency; and much by
reducing the expenditures where the entire
and immediate accomplishment of the ob-
jects in view is not indispensable.

When we call to mind the recent and ex-
treme embarrassments produced by ex-
cessive issues of bank paper, aggravated by
the enforced withdrawal of much foreign
capital, and the inevitable derangement
arising from the distribution of the surplus
revenue among the States as required by
Congress; and consider the heavy expenses
incurred by the removal of the Indian tribes;
by the military operations in Florida; and
on account of the unusually large appropri-
ations made at the last two annual sessions
of Congress for other objects, we have
striking evidence, in the present efficient
state of our finances, of the abundant re-
sources of the country to fulfil all its obligations.
Nor is it less gratifying to find that the
general business of the community, deeply
affected as it has been, is reviving with ad-
ditional vigor, chastened by its lessons of
the past, and animated by the hopes of the
future. By the curtailment of paper issues;
by curbing the sanguine and adventurous
spirit of speculation; and by the honorable
application of all available means to the ful-
filment of obligations, confidence has been
restored both at home and abroad, and ease
and facility secured to all operations of trade.

The agency of the Government in pro-
ducing these results has been as efficient as
its powers and means permitted. By with-
holding from the States the deposits of the
fourth instalment, and leaving several mil-
lions at long credits with the banks, princi-
pally in one section of the country, and
more immediately beneficial to it; and, at
the same time, aiding the banks and com-
mercial communities in other sections, by
postponing the payment of bonds for duties
to the amount of between four and five mil-
lions of dollars; by an issue of Treasury
notes as a means to enable the Government
to meet the consequences of their indulgences,
but affording, at the same time, facilities
for remittance and exchange; and by
steadily declining to employ as general de-
positories of the public revenues, or receive
the notes of all banks which refused to re-
deem them with specie; by these measures,
aided by the favorable action of some of the
banks, and by the support and co-operation
of a large portion of the community, we
have witnessed an early resumption of spe-
cie payments in our great commercial cap-
ital, promptly followed in almost every part
of the United States. This result has been
entirely salutary to the true interests of ag-
riculture, commerce, and manufactures; to

[illegible]

er making his escape through a back
low. Immediately a political meeting

... can have good bargains by
lying at the Mansion House.
Dec. 19, 1838. 499/f

And glory in my soul." [Communicated.]

with a solvent process, and without violence: solvent purges leave the bowels cative within.

T. J. HOLTON, Agent.

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